THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH .- PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1864.

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1864. APT QUOTATIONS FOR THE TIMES

COLLATED FOR THE "EVENING TELEGRAPH," BY COLLEY CLERER. PATRIOTISM.

A patriot is one who loves his country, devotes imself to its service, or labors for its benefit. "Patriotism must be founded in great princiles, and supported by great virtues."—Boling-"Patriot and faction,
Like oil and water, mix when strongly shaken,
But never can unite—disjoined by nature."

Auren Hill. "Far dearer the grave or the prison Hiumed by one patriot name,
Than the trophies of those who have risen,
On Liberty's ruins to fame."—Moore. Breathes there the man, with soul so dead, Who never to himself hath said

This is my own, my native land? The wretch, concentred all in self, Living shall forfeit fair renown, And doubly dying, shall go down To the vile dust, from whence he sprung, Unwept, unhonered, and unsang."—Sco THE UNION.

"Union the bond of all things, and of man."-Pope "When kind fate has once planted

Two saplings together,
That are warmed by one ray,
And that feel the same weather; When their branches outwine, And their leaves intermingle, If were better both died Than that either were single,"—Dailas,

"Parts separated and disjointed are to be brought together gently and equally, that they may touch one another, and so be prepared for unition."—Whemen.
"But if treason causes a separation of States, the only power that exists to unite them again is the are."—Old Play.

NORTH AND SOUTH "They mov'd like stars united in their spheres. Or like the Rhone by Leman's waters wash'd, Where mingled, and yet separate appears

The river from the lake."

"Let the bond

Of mutual, firm accord, as heretofore,
Usite them, and let wealth and peace abound."—

OUR COUNTRY. "Ob, save my country, heaven!"-Pope.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. "A man that fortune buffets and rewards,"-

"He stands between the wronged and the wronger. The defender of the oppressed and the champion of a race despised. The whip is silenced in the South, and the chains cease to sileneed in the South, and the chains cease to clink there. Humanity assumes its shape, even in the midst of those who would have crushed it to earth. Light and shade now make up the landscape of a Southern scene, as you view it upon the canvas. The one is a beautiful specimen of art—the other a sublime reality of nature."

C. C.

"I said Abraham Lincoln will prove true. And he has God bless him. Slow if you please, but true. Unimpassioned, if you please but true. Jocose, trifing, if you please, but true. Reluctant to part with unworthy officials, but true himself, true as steel. I could wish him less a man of facts, and more a man of ideas. I could wish him more stern and more vigorous. Every man long his faults. But still I say Amen to Abraham Lincoln! My country men can we delected Lincoln! My countrymen, can we do better, any of us, and all of us, than to say Amen to Abrabam Lincoln, till the Lakes shall echo it to the Guif, and the Eastern unto the Western sea? REV. JOHN P. GULLIVER.

GENERAL SCOTT. -"At morn we met The venerable man; a virgin bloom Of softness, mingled with the vigorous thought That tower d upon his brow! As when we see The gentle moon and the full resinant sun, Shining in heaven together."—Moore.

"The calm of that old, reverend brow, the glow Of its thin sliver locks, was tike a flash
Of sunlight in the pauses of the storm."—Milman "A little longer, yet a little longer And nature drops him down without your sin; Like mellow fruit without the winter's storm."

GENERAL GRANT. The word Grant, Menage derives from the German Waren, which itself is from A. S. War-ionge-warian-Cavere-providere, custodire, defendere, to provide or foresee, to keep or guard, firm or secure (se), the possession of a thing to another, to guarantee it — Dictionary.

"The game I start, courageously pursue." BERRLS! "Thus all the doynges and attempts of the rebellious people had evile successe on their first enterprice."—Hall., Henry VII.

"Nor idly sit our men at arms the while, Four thousand horse, that ev'ry day go out, And of the field are masters many a mile, By putting the rebellious South to rout. Battle of Agincourt

"Well, on that day, the world repose had gain'd."
And bold rebellion's blood had all been drain'd."

THAITORS! *But what talk we of these traitorly rescals, whose miseries are to be smalled at, their eilences being so capital "-The Winter's Tale.

"And far the blackest there, the traitor friend." "What means that traitorous combination, less, Too plain to evade, too shameful to confess?"

The Medal.

Who loves no part? He be a nation's friend Who is, in truth, the friend of no man there!

"Satan—their dread commander."—Milton.
"For he that bath the devil to his father must needs have devilish children."—Latimer's Ser-

"Reli-One of the devils, I warrant you, har got a cold, with being so long out of the fire."-Dryden.

"This cutward sainted deputy—
Whose sallow visage, and deliberate word,
Nips youth i' the head, and follos doth enmew
As falcan doth the fowl—is yet a devil;
His filth within being cost, he would appear
A pond as deep as hell." Nhestycure. SHAUNDGARD

"Sauter poor micro resolar."
"It fant resules poor interresolar."
That is to may, one must go back—retreat a few paces, in order to take a better leap.
"Saure qui paid"—Save himself who can; cut who can; run who can. The phrase of flight when a French army is runs d.

"Blash calleginis."-Langharne. "These people are very thickist, which I proved to my cost, for they strik a cacket of nitue, win things of good value,"—Hackbaye's Fogaget, rol. II, p. 200.

"Even jewetry and goods." -- Chat's Pagage. GENERAL LEE "A second Arnold on Columbia's shore."-BOME TRAFFORS.

"Jesus began to speake unto the people of John. To se wat, wet ye out not the wydderness Went ye out to se a reeds shaken with the wynde "Planghaian's Hible, 1551.

Epider Capturing a Snake.

The Orleans (New York) Republican related that one day last week ex-Comptroller Lorenza Burrows discovered, in a building belonging to him, a small snake suspended by the neck under a shelf. On examination, the suspension proved to be accomplished by nothing more substantial than the threads of a spider's web.

The main web or nest of the spider was just under the shelf, perhaps two and a half feet from the floor. From this depended a cable formed of a number of strands, and from this hung the smake. The upper half of the snakes body seemed to be wound around with the tiny thread, which was so tightly drawn about his head and throat as to prevent the reptile opening its mouth, Having thus secured him, the spider seemed interest as to prevent the reptile opening its mouth, the shake manifested its dislike of the treatment of the smake that the bugh of the snake from the floor.

The snake manifested its dislike of the treatment by occasion avoident struggles, in which he would spring from the floor, and exert his struggles were very samplanently and unconcernedly watched by the spider from his nest and the spider was by no means a large special struggle was watched by more than one funded persons during the day, attracted by the report of the singular contest. But that the cubic was accidentally broken by a person who entered the room, the spider would have undoubtedly drawn about the snake to his den. This singular case presents double room for wonder—first at the form the singular contest. But that the cubic was accidentally broken by a person who entered the room, the spider would have undoubtedly drawn about the snake; and, econd, at the wonderful attength evinced in drawing up a reptile at least speciments of the spider would have undoubtedly drawn about the snake; and, econd, at the wonderful attength evinced in drawing up a reptile at least speciments.

DIARY OF A LADY OF QUALITY. Reminiscences of Walter Scott, Mrs.

Siddons, Macready, and Napoleon. An English publisher has offered to the publisher Diaries of a Lady of Quality from 1787 to 1841." -the "lady" in question being Miss Frances Williams Wynn, who was the daughter of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn (the fourth baronet) and Charlotte, (daughter of George Grenville (First Lord of the Treasury, 1763 to 1765); and had for uncles the first Marquis of Buckingham, Lord Grenville, and the Right Hon, Thomas Grenville.

Miss Wynn was an accomplished, kindly lady, who, during her long life, from 1780 to 1857, had stople opportunity for storing up lively gossip of totable personness and events; and we find chitchia about memorable ghosts and ghost stories which excited or amused our grandfathers; of Napoleon, Kean, Junius, Louis Philippe, Sir Waiter Scott, Cannibalism in Sumatra, the Old Woman of Delamero Fovest, Balboons, Magle, Queen Anne, Lady Morgan, Wellington, Mariborough, Macrendy, the Pretender, George 11f, and Queen Victoria.

Here is an allusion to " Sir Walter .-" "Armit, 1807.—Mr. Scott, the author of the 'Lay,' told us some curious border histories. We were much pleased with the conclusion of the his ory of Wat Tynlin. When he was grown old and blind, one of the agents of the Lady of Brank-some, in her absence, called upon him for the rent of a small tower which he inhabited, part of which is standing to this day. Wat, incensed, re-plied he never had paid rent, nor would he at that age. At last he delivered his bow to the steward. piled he never had paid rent, nor would he at that age. At last he delivered his bow to the steward, and said he would pay the man who could draw that bow; the bow was certainly tried, but we will hope that the hady would never have obliged such a man to pay his rent. However, certain it is that some vain attempts were made to draw his bow, and that Wat never paid his rent. Mr. Scott spoke of one story which might make an excellent ballad, but he said he could not write it, as to do it justice much humor, a quality he never possessed, was required. Scott of Harden, one of his ancestors, was a famous border thief, and at one [time, when he had either spoiled the neighboring Eng. lish of all their cattle or had frightened thom all away, he began to fear that from disuse he might become less expert at the honorable trade he pursued; and, to keep his hand in, amused himself with driving the cattle of one of his own countrymen and neighbors, Murray, of Elibank, an ancestor of the present Lady Elibank. Morray soon found means of revenging himself, and honely scott he followers he waster her all honely sout. snees or of the present Lady Eilbank, Morray seen found means of revenging himself, and brought Scott, his followers, his cattle, &c., all prisoners to Eilbank Castle. Bon 5the walls was sifting his wife, who, perceiving the train that followed him, asked what he meant to do with Scott. 'Why, hang blim, to be sure,' was the answer. The more prudent wife exclaimed.—'What hang such a winsome mannie as Harden, when we have three such sorry damaels at home?' Murray was personated by his wife, and sending for one of his daughters, whose ugly face and immense mouth had acquired her the name of Mag o'mouth Murray, proposed to Scott to marry her, leaving him no other alternative but a halten. The unfortunate prisoner most ungaliantly re-

ried, and sorrowfully bent his steps homewards, taking with him his ugly wife." Another little memorandum about the "Wisard

fused the lady; and the tradition says that it was

not till the rope was fied to the tree, and he began to feel it lighten, that he repented. He was mar-

"My uncle gave me a curious account of the introduction of Mr. Scott to the Princess of Wales. Mrs. Hayman, in sending the invitation to my anche (Lord Grenville), added a personal request that he would come early to protect the post (for as such only was he known), who she believed would to throw any one other guest. Scott arrived hit was not presented to the Princess are rived late, w s only presented to the Princess just before she went to dinner, at table his place was of course far removed from her, and little if any conversation took place between them. Very soon after the gentlemen came up from dinner, the Princess said, 'Mr. Scott, I hear you have a great collection of stories which you tell remark-ably well; pray let us hear one.' Without any disclaiming speeches, without hesitation, rimost without delay, Scott began. 'Madam, there was once,' &c. The story was much applauded; an-other was called for and followed with equal

MISS, STRUMONS.

In speaking of this celebrated woman, Miss Wynn is rather critical:-"Mrs. Siddons in her prime is certainly a bright recollection, but I did not feel for her acting quite the enthusiasm that most people pro-fess. It was too artificial for my taste; her atta-tudes were fine and graceful, but they always seemed to me the result of study; not like Miss O'Neil, who always was graceful merely because she could not help it, because it was impossible to throw these beautifully formed limbs, and especially that neck, into any position that was not beautiful. At the same time I must say, in 'Isabel,' and in 'Jone Shore,' Miss O'N-il in 'fasbel,' and in 'Jone Shore,' Miss O'N-il struck me as very infector indeed to Mrs. Siddons. She never excited that deep theil of horror which made my blood tingle at my fingers' end. I was melancholy, and that was all. Miss O'Neil had sense enough to refuse the character of 'Lady Macbeth,' conscious that her powers were fundequate to it. I never saw Mrs. Siddons with a good 'Macbeth,' for Kemble I never reckoned tolerable; nor did I feel I knew what the character was until I heard Mrs. Siddons rend the play. Certainly in that reading, some speeches of 'Macbeth's,' and almost the whole of the witches, were the parts that struck me most. Probably 'Lady Macbeth,' however excellent, had, by frequent repetition, lost some of her power; certainly (I fell) in that part Mrs. Siddons could no longer surprise me. Yes, she did, though. I looked with impatience for the grand sleep-walking scene, and thought I would take advantage of my position, which was very near her, to watch the fine, fixed, glassy glare which she contrived to give to her eyes. Alast that was quite gone. Whether the dimination of the matural fire of the eye prevented this effect, or whether the muscles were grown less flexible from size and want of constant practice, I know not, but I feel quite certain of the fact. It struck me when I saw ber once more, in one of her frement responsances, and 'Lady Macbeth', on not, but I feel quite certain of the fact. It strack me when I saw ber once more, in one of her frequent re-appearances, act "Lady Marbeth" on the opera stage. Then mypicasure in seeing her was increased by my delight in watching the effect she produced on the very element though plain countenance of Madame de Stael, who sat in the stage-box, literally wrapped up in the performance."

Of this actor Miss Wynn says:—

'Pennicany to, 1838.—I saw last night Magracy in King Lear, and little expected, in the present degraded state of the stage to see my performance that would give me such pleasure. First of all, it is Shaltespeare's Lear,' not a word is added to the text; the painfully one causitropide is acred; and the play, in the regular theater phrase, well got an, excepting in the female pure, which were almost as ill-dressed as they were acced. I cannot conceive a butter model for a painter of "Lear" than Macracy exhibited in date. Egare, order, and apparent age. The latter seems to me the hading point of his representation of the character, in which he substitutes the imiscility of age for insanity, which I have either to canadiaged as the leading cantre of Lear. The more I think the more I am moliard to think that this was the intention of the post; at the semietime. I must own that Is has, at a ray dramatic effect is a necessary. One objections. The care, the apital to the elements, which can be been used to distince as a rane, appeared time and forcetive, earth, I releave, tecame so early in the pine. I had not entered fully into the care-prion of the actor, but I still chink, man perfrospect, flat both, especiality the chrise, might have been made to tell with singular effect if repeated in a tronulous and very softems manner. I hape to judges of this calones of all seenes—that on the heath—so much was I delighted with the effect produced by the Fool (now reinstated for the lirst time for many years). The artiess affection, skrewdness, archness displayed by Miss Horton, the sweetness of the snatches of song, seemed like the drop of comfort infused into the hitter cap of the poor old king. They made me feel that the commentators who assert that, when in the last sad seene he says, And my poor fool is harged! be cannot mean to allude to the boy, had never seen it so acted. Much as I admire the conission quite new to use pleased me very Of this actor Miss Wynn says :harged" he cannot mean to allude to the boy, had never seen it so acted. Much as I admire the strict adherence to the text, I must say that one omission quite new to me pleased me very much. When poor blind 'Gloster,' fancying kimselt on the edge of the cliff, says, 'Now, tellow, fase thee well, 'instead of falling down, he is interrupted by the arrival of 'Lear,' and you are spared the absurdity of persuading a man whom you have seen falling from his own height, that he tumbled down a precipice. In the battle there was one novelty which I think, from a greater distance than the box in which we ware, might have a great effect. The scene was a distant view of a battle, or rather of heaps of siain; when the challenge is given, a champ clos is immediately formed by a palleade of spears and battle-axes. The last scene is almost too painful; I felt it would have been quite, if 'Cordelia' had not been such a detestable snub-nosed creature. I suppose it would be bigh treason against blankspeare to alter the catastrophe, and to give it what might be called a necledratentic German character, but I could not bely wishing the representation to conclude when hear ways:

"She lives: If it be so, his a shaces mad does redsen all sorrows
That ever have left."

Here is a sketch of domastic life by a relace.

NAPOLEON ON A VIETT. Here is a sketch of domestic life in a palaceThe sucen referred to was the Queen of Wurtem erg, born Princesa Royal of England :--

berg, born Frincess Royal of England:

"The Queen, who is always trying to puff off
the conjugal tenderness of her husband, told my
mother that he left it to her option whether sine
would receive Napoleon. She said, 'I could not
hesitate; it was my duty.' I do not give herany results; it was my convergence to a not give her any credit for a determination so perfectly natural; few women would. I think, have hesitated under the same circumstances, even if the opinion given her much order given in a more polite form. I do give her much credit for the honest candor with which she now speaks of the fallen conqueror, though perfectly aware that it is very disagree-able to most of the members of her own family, and especially to the king. The Queen of Havaria was not as wise, and upon some occasion when Napoleon was beensed at some slight from her, he said she should remember what she was but for him, in sile dim miserable pette Mar-grave (Baden), and imitate the conduct of the grant (Baden), and imitate the conduct of the Quoen of Wurtemberg, is sile du plus grand floi de la terre. The Queen said that the great pre-parations made in the palaces at Stattgard Louis-beaug for the reception of Napoleon, were not with her approbation, and that she said to the Killy, 'Mon ann, worst leavier faire in pauere au then delater vos richesses, is vosa no roulez pas avoor dee fortes contributions a payer.' It was riflensics fortes contributions a payer. It was ridica-lous enough to hear her say how, when Napo-leon admired the Lyons embroidery, and said, I cannot have such at the Tuileries, she told him it was her work, adding, 'God forgive me, that was a ite.' When he made the same observation on some other instance of magnificence, she told him it was all done by the "Dac now besupers," and in relating this, added the same corrective. She said the manners of Napoleon corrective. She said the manners of Napoleon were extremely briague, even when he was making the civil. She had seen both Josephine and Marie Louise with him, and seemed to have been less pleased with the manners of the former than most persons who saw her. Napoleon used to play at whist in the evening, but not for money, playing ill and inattentively. One evening when the Queen Dowager was playing with himagainst ber husband and his daughter (the Queen of Westphalia, the wife of Jerome) the King sapped Napoleon, who was taking up a trick that belonged to them, saying, 'Sire, on ne jone parsion excesquerant.' The Queen spoke much of her futher, of his recovery from his first illness: conquerant.' The Queen spoke much of her maker, of his recovery from his first illness; mentioned the story one has often heard of his wish to read King Lear, which the doctors refused him, and which he got in spite of them, by asking for Colman's work, in which he knew he should find the play as aftered by Colman for the stage. This I had often heard, but the affecting sequel was quite new to me; and, fatiguing as the visits to Louisburg are, I wished I had been there to have heard it from the fatiguing as the visits to Louisburg are, I wished I had been there to have heard it from the Queen's own mouth. When the three elder princesses went in to the King, he told them what he had been reading. He said, "It is very beautiful, very affecting, and very awful;" adding, "I am like poor Lear, but, thank God I have no Regan, no Governt, but three Cordeliar." The Queen wept in relating this; and my mother says she felt as if she could have done the same."

LABOR IN ANCIENT TIMES.

The remuneration paid for the various kinds of labor by our ancestors, was very different from what is usual at the present day. By an ancient law, in force before the reign of Henry I (1100), "judges who serve the king, it is lawful for them to take 12d, of the plantiff after hearing of the cause, and no more, although there be two judges or two plaintiffs in one action; and the pleader 0d, and a knight sworn a witness 4d, and every jurer 4d, and the two swearers 4d," But in the reign of Henry III (1216), the king's justices enjoyed a salary of 10 marks (the mark was 13s, 4d.) per annum, which, in the twenty-third year of that king, was augmented to £20, and soon after to more. Under Henry IV (1399), the chief justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas had £40, and one of the judges of the Common Pleas had £40, and one of the judges of the Common Pleas had £50, and one of the pidges of the Common Pleas had £50 and one of the judges of the Common Pleas had £50 and one from what is usual at the present day. By an

The ancient price of agricultural labor was as follows:—In the twenty-fifth year of Edward III (1552), the wages paid to haymakers were 1d, a day; a mower of meadows received 3d a day. or 5d. an acre; reapers of corn in the first week in August, 2d.; in the second week 4d, per day, and so on until the end of the month, without meat, drink, or other allowance, and finding their own tools. For threshing a quarter of wheat or rye, 24d, a quarter; beans, pass, barley, or oats, 14d. By the 13th of Richard II (A. D. 1389), the wages of a bailiff of husbandry were a mark a year, and clothing once during that time at most. A carter was paid 10s., a shepherd 10s., an ox-herd 6s. Sd., a cowherd the same, a swineherd 6s., and a driver of ploughs 7s. From this time up to the 23d of Henry IV (1422), the price of laber was fixed by the justices by proclamation In the year 1444 the wages of a builiff of husbandry were 23s. 4d. per annum, and clothing of the value of 5s., with meat and drink; a chief hind, carter, or shepherd, 29s., and clothing, 4s.; a common servant of husbandry, 15s., and clothing, 3s. 4d.; a woman servant, 10s., and clothing, 4s. In the time of harvest a mower received 4d. a day—without mest or drink, 6d.; a reaper or carier, 3d. a day—without meat and ate of wages, only with a little advance. In the December of the first year of building kton Col-lege (A. D. 1411), twelve carpenters, thirty-three recmisens, and two stopemasons, besides twive

freemasons, and two stopernasons, hesides twelve laborers, were employed.

The freemasons received 3s. a week each, without deducting for holidays; the stonemasons and carrenters had 2s. 6d. a week, if it was a wook with one or more holidays in it—for a week without holidays their wages were 3s.; the laborers had 4d. a day each, but were only faid for working days, which were, on an average, not more than 19se a week, as nothing was done on any of the festivals or fast days in the calendar. Throughout the period of the works in Henry VI's time, the wages seem to have been much the same; skilled workmen, such as plumbers, sawyers, tillers, etc., received 6d. a day, and common laborers 4d.

The Paris Season.

But I presume I ought to speak a little of the Imperial family. First, then, the Emperor. The lan bage has been very bad; and I suppose he will try Vichy again. No waters like the Vichy waters in their own especial way. You see the Emperor driving himself about in his phaton with the atmost sense of security in the most miscellaneous parts of Paris. He was imping at the private review of the French Exhibition; and gaing carnestly at Winterhalter's picture of the Prince Imperial with his rifle, on the steps of the palace of St. Cloud; and then going carefully over the battle-pictures with grim recollections of Solferino and Magenta. Boubtless he looked very carefully at the picture of Solferino itself, which I mention elsewhere.

Besides Winterhalter's, there are two other pictures of the Prince Imperial. One is by Denias (5to of the Catalogue) of the Prince driving through the gates of Raguelle—the villa of an English nothernan when he often visits. The other by Armand Dumarisque, "Promonale de S. A. No seignem to Prince Imperial," with two carriders and a group of Spatis. The little Prince's duty of acknowledging all salutations appears a source of unfulling enjoyment to him, and he does it very gracefully. The total tegave to the children in the gardens of the Toleries me other Sunday ought to make him very popular with his young contemperaties; mountains of exics, rivers of sweet driphs, and the Champs Enystee change of mest of Re entomacy amusement for their special delegation.

The ordinary British touriet, of docasticated habits and strong family feelings, is not easily brought to admire the outdoor arrangements of the Imperial tensity. You never by any chance see the hundand and wide driving out tog there, nor yet the mother and child. Each of the triples also because of a very condition of the private of the Emperos, and there is an exchange of the extraction of the carriage of the Emperos, and there is an exchange of the very condition of the carriage of the carriage of the carriage

has a separate cortese. Semothas in the Bots up Boulogue the earnings of the Empres, and there is an exchange of a very graceful bow. Winterhalter's portrait of the Empress gives as a very pretty face, but gives it an expression of nohappiness, which I trust is not habituat. People are saying that Winterhalter's best days are past as a portrait painter.—London Society.

a portrait painter.—London Society.

Summer Sours.—Physiological research has fully established the fact that acid promotes the separation of the bile from the blood, which is then passed from the system, thus preventing fevers, the prevailing diseases of summer. All fevers are "billions," that is, the bile is in the blood. Whatever is anagonistic to fever is "cooling." It is a common saying that fruits are "cooling," and also berries of every description; it is because the acidity which they contain aids in separating the bile from the blood; that is, aids in purifying the blood. Hence the great yearnings for greens, and lettice, and salads in the early spring, those being caten with vinegar; hence, also, the taste for something sour, for lemonade, on an attack of fever. But this being the case, it is easy to see that we nullify the good effects of fruits and berries in proportion as we can them with sagar, or even sweet milk, or cream. If we can them in their natural state, fresh, ripe, perfect, it is almost impossible to cat too many, to cat enough to hurt us, especially if we can them, alone, not taking any liquid with them whatever. Hence, also, buttermilk or even common sour milk is antagonistic. The Greeks and Tarks are passionately fond of sour milk. The shepherds use renact, and the milk dealers alum, to make it sour the sooner. Buttermilk acts like water-melons on the system.

-Miss Braddon's new story of "Heary Dun-bar" has reached, in England, a fourth adition. Among the characters is a police detective, not unlike Inspector Bucket, in Dickons' "Bleak

FOURTH EDITION SHERIDAN'S ARMY

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM WEST TENNESSEE.

Wheeler's Raid a Complete Failure.

REBELS RETREAT INTO ALABAMA.

Generals Keller and Haskell Killed.

RAILROAD BEING RAPIDLY REPAIRED.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Nasnville, September 5 .- General Roussens telegraphed from Spring Hill late on Saturday night that Wheeler's force was across Duck river, and had joined Roddy, and both were retreating towards Florence, Ala.

General Rousseau pronounces the raid a com-

General Keller is reported to have been mortally wounded and to have died at Franklin yes-

General Haskell is also reported to have been killed in a skirmish.

Considerable damage has been done to the railroad, but a large force is employed in repairing t, and they will soon have it in running order

The damage done by the Rebels to the Chattacogs railroad is being rapidly repaired. One bridge only has been destroyed-that over Stewart's creek. It is fifty feet long. Colonel Spaulding was not captured, as re-

ported. He is safe with his command. Captain Price, of the 10th Tennessee, was killed

HIGHLY IMPORTANT CEN. SHERMAN'S VICTORY

Three Thousand Killed and Wounded.

TWO THOUSAND PRISONERS.

Our Army in Full Possession

of Atlanta.

NASHVILLE, September 5 .- News from General Sherman's army to-day reports the enemy's loss at 3000 killed and wounded. We captured 2000 prisoners. Among them is a

Brigadier-General. A large amount of material was captured. The army is in full possession of Atlanta. The river is four feet, and rising.

GENERAL ROSECHANS ON BUSH-

WHACKERS. St. Louis, September 6 .- General Rosecrans being satisfied that the citizens of Boone county have been co-operating with and encouraging bands of bushwhackers and other outtaws. and that Thomas Waterman, the only support of a widowed mother and two sisters, was recently shot while on a steamer lying at a wherf at that town, by a gang of these villains, has added an assessment of \$10,000 on the disloyal citizen's of said town, for the benefit of the mother and sisters of said waterman.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS. Special Bespatches to Evening Telegraph.

Washington, September 6.—The mail steamer John Brooks, from City Point, reports that on Sunday night our batteries within range of the enemy, fired a salute in honor of the victory at Atlanta. The same night, about 12 o'clock, heavy canvorading commenced in front of the 18th and 9th Corps, and continued for about two

at City Point yesterday morning at ten o'clock, but it was supposed to have bein brought on by the firing of our salute, which stirred up the Rebel artillerists. The Brooks brought up the remnants of Bat

tery C, 1st New York Artillery, Captain Barnes and Battery C of 1st Massachusetts, Captain Martin, which batteries did such excellent execution on the Weldon railroad in the late fight. Fifteen deserters from the Robel army cam

ap on the Brooks. They are mostly Irishmen. James McQueen, a Rebel spy, seized at Point of Rocks, has been lodged in the Old Capitol. Thomas Fox, Company C, 119th Pennsylvania Regiment, has been drummed out of service for misbehavior before the enemy. General Crook takes General Hunter's Command.

Major-General Hunter has been relieved at his own request from the command of the Department of West Virginia, and Brevet Major General George Creok assigned to the command is Jelf Davis and Maximillan.

An envoy was lately sent to Maximilian by Jeff. Davis, to open diplomatic relations between the Rebel chief and the new-fledged Emperor. Maximilian refused to receive or have anything to do with him-declaring that he did not know the Confederacy, but it was not a recognized The Rebel Programme.

The expulsion of Hood's army from Atlanta brings up the important question as to what the Mabel programme for that army will now be. The possibility that left. Davis will recall the bulk of this farce into Varginia is recognized. Added to Lee's force, it might afford the means for some belder enterprise than he dares now essay. In doing this, however, the Rebels would give up the whole of the great food producing regions of the West, which would be fatal. The dilemma is a painful one for them. Gen. Sherman will immediately forthy Limself thoroughly at Atlanta, and though in his official report he states the need in which his army stands for rest, it is not supposed that this will prevent his extending raids from his new base. Atlanta is a great ganglion of railroads running in all directions, and there is go doubt General Sherman will draw from his position all the advantages it has,

REJOIOING OVER RECENT VICTORIES.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA PHILADELPHIA, Pa., September 6, 1864.—Genetal Orders, No 9 .- A salute of (100) one hundred guns will be fired to-morrow the 7th astant, at 12 o'clock, M., in commemoration of the capture of Atlanta, Georgia, by the United States forces under command of Major-General Sherman. By command of Major-General Carwalader.

Cyrus S. Haldeman, Asst. Adjutant-General.

Markets by Telegraph.

Naw York, September 6.—Flour dull; sales of mod bids, at unchanged prices, Whest dull; sales on important. Corn dull; 2,000 besh, and at \$1.700.100%, select cell. Perk form 4000 bids, soll at \$4.700.100%, which you dull at \$1.50. bids. 1000 besh. 20.000 besh. Corn. Siscepts Flour, 12,000 bids. 1 Whest, 20,000 besh. Corn. 10,000 besh. Xew York, September 6.—Stocks are irregular. Chinago and Rock Island. 107% Cumberland Frierred. (1) Xew York, September 8. 107%, Cumberland Frierred. (1) Xew York Control Society, 120%; Michigan Sun-harr. \$1,000 best York Corners, 101%; Prassure, 100%; Prassure, Markets by Telegraph.

DETAILS OF AVERILL'S VICTORY.

HEADQUARTERS AVERILL'S CAVALRY DIVI-SION, "On the Move," September 4.—Yesterlay our operations on General Sheridan's right, and in the direction of Winchester, were emissivity successful. About half-past ten A. M. Lonas. a Division of Rebel cavalry, then rolinforced to five brigades, attacked our line one mile north of Darheaville, a small town sinated on the Win-Antry, but as railantly repulsed, although we had only engaged a portion of the command, and the offensive party had three in action to our one, the offensive party had three in action to our one, the view of the offensive in order to allow the enemy time and opportunity in order to allow the enemy time and opportunity. tenity to develope his strength, we took the effensive, notwithstanding the disparity in numbers, and drove Lomax's whole division at a very rapid rate over the fields and through the woods, past rifle-pits and rudely constructed breastworks, a distance of nearly five miles. Arriving works, a distance of nearly five miles. Arriving at this point, the enemy attempted to make a stand, opening a rapid fire from his artillery, and noing his whole cavalry force to prevent us from crossing. Mill creek—a small stream which crosses the pike and empties into the Openium. The engagement in this locality was of short duration, but unusually spirited. We charged the eventy with portions of Powell's and Schoonmaker's himseles, and would have taken him. maker's Brigades, and would have taken his ar-tillery, had our men been able to get across tha creek in the manner they advanced. As it was

the enemy's artillery escaped capture by the merest accident, and, fortunate for them, interpoion of Mill creek. In the action the 1st Virginia Cavalry made a special charge of great gallantry, under Lieu-tenant-Colonel Charles E. Cophart, and drove the enemy, who was charging at the time, like a flock of sheep chased by woives. In "lighting out" tences and disclass were no obstacles to the

enemy's hasty exit.

In the general charge made by Powell's and S becommon by properly and his binned cut in several places by small stor, and his skin grazed by a ball from a sharpshooter's

rifle.

We took a number of prisoners, representing the 8th, 18th, and 23d Virginia cavalry, who were turned over and sent to the rear by the Provost Marshal, Captain Grawford. The same officer had last night two young men from Baltimore, captured while attempting to join the Rebel army.

Lieutenant king, of a Temessee regiment, was captured, with his entire force, while returning from picket. Another Rebel officer is also a prisoner in our hands.

prisoner in our hands.

Our loss was thought to be heavy, but it proved unusually light for the character of the engagement and the obslinacy with which Lomax

fought us.

While the cavalry fight in front was going on.
Colonel Greenfield was confucting important
operations on the enemy's left rear, which operations were successful. At the same time, Major
Quinn, of the lat New York (Lincoln) Cavalry,
was on our left, and repulsed an attempt of the
enemy to turn our left flank. NOTES BY THE WAYSIDE.

NOTES BY THE WAYSIDE.

General Fitzburgh Lee calls General Sheridan's army "Harper's Weekly," because, as he says, it reaches Harper's Ferry once a week.

When General Rhodes drove us out of Martinsburg on the 29th, he left his compliments on retiring for General Averill, saying he was very sorry for troubling him, but that he came down to get information of the nomination of the Cheago Convention. The next day General Averill attacked him, perhaps to see how he liked it.

Last night there was heavy firing on our less in the vicinity of Berryville. The presumption is that a portion of General Sheridan's infantry force was engaged. There is a report out that the enemy is holding his army in this quarter to affect our Presidential election, and that his last move was made for a

purpose connected with the nominating conven purpose connected with the monimating convention at Chicago.

We are again on the move this morning, having already driven in the enemy's pickets.

Yesterday, when we were fighting Loman's Division, Rhodes' Corps moved down to attack as with eighteen pieces of artillery, but fell back during the night.

The enemy left on the field quite a number of killed and many dead horses. Having pages.

killed and many dead horses. Having passed over the road the Rebels retreated, we found that the Rebel less was very large compared to our

NEWS FROM RICHMOND PAPERS. Washington, September 6.—The Richmone ntinel of Saturday says :-

"A heavy battle is reported to have been began at Atlanta on the evening of Wednesday, and resumed on Thursday morning, General Hardee, with S. D. Lee, and Cleburne, is said to have beautiful the light and galaxie areas un the light and gained some advantage at ret, but subsequently lost it. Generals Pa-Ander on, and Cummings are reported to hav been wounded, "Official edvices from General Forrest to th

"Official advices from General Forrest to the Ist Instant have been received. He reports the enemy to have evacuated the Memphis and Charleston Railroad up to Memphis, and that the Yankee troops are moving up the Mississippi, or roads to Virginia and Missionri.

"Governor Vance, of North Carotina, has issued a proclamation offering a free pardon to the many deserters who are luxing in the woods and mountains, and threatening the extreme penalties of the law to those caught, as well as against their address and abettors. They are to be hunted down like guilty felons."

The Scatinal of Saturday, commenting on the

The Scatinel of Saturday, commenting on the Chicago nominations, says :-

"Of the candidates, McClellan, who was formerly a decided war man, is represented to have greatly modified, if not indeed abandoned, his belligarent sentiments. The support given him by so many decided peace men lends atrong confirmation to the report; and nothing would be easier than for McClellan to recording a declara-

casier than for McCiellan to recordle a declaration for peace in the present state of the question, due, as we may suppose, to Lincoln's mismanagement of the war.

"Of Mr. Pendictor's position there is no uncertainty. He is an ardeut peace map, and the fact that such a man was nominated is a strong proof that McCiellan's position cannot be widely varient. The contest which now commences will be brief, but it will be violent. Two months will close it, and will decide which shall rule—Lincoln or McCiellan.

"Perhaps there are no two public men in the United Sintes separated by a greater animosity than exists believed Lincoln and McCiellan and their respective partisans. There is probably no one by whom Lincoln would not prefer to be beaten. This will add to the rivairy."

SALES OF REAL ESTATS, ETC.—The following sales of Real Estate, &c., were made to-day, at the Philadelphia Exchange, by Thomas & Sons,

\$360 City Five Per Cent Loan, due 1873. Do per cent. 10 starte Str. per Cent Loan Third Bartist Charch, re-termable The April 1865 210. 200 startes Vennsylvasia sentral Coal and Ou Co., par 10. \$10.

hid. Three story brick dwolling, No. 1832 Addison street, Three story brick attre and dwelling, N. W. corner of Timeseth and Filieri streets, withdraws. Variable let, over the acres, Rouse's read, or Long lane. No lid. Modern 8-story brick dwalling, No. 1727 Cfirou street, 2715. Form 406 arras, Elic county. Ridgway township, Pennelvatin. No 182. Three-attachtic store and dwelling, No. 315 S. Sixth reet. \$250 Med. Two building lots, Road Top City, Runtington county,

CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Cora-

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

TINITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE. Piret Collection District of Pontoylvania, Comprising the

Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Rieventh Ward of the City of Philadelphia, NOTICE. The Anumal Assessment for 1964, for the above-named District, of persons liable to a tax on Carringes Picasure Tactics, Billiard Tables, and Gold and Silver Plate, and

also of persons required to take out Licenses, having beer NOTICE IS HERRSY GIVEN, That the Texes abvested will be received daily by the undersigned, between the nears of S A, M, and S P, M., (Similary excepted.) at the Office, No. 304 CHESNIT Street, segred floor, on and other THURSDAY, Sections

All persons who failfto may their Annual Taxes upon car clases, pickers you has, billiard tables, gold and silver place, on er before the 2th day of September, 1894, will incor a penalty of ten per continual of the amount thereof, and be lightern costs, as provided for in the 19th Socials of the Fundse Laws of July 1, 1982. All persons who in like manner shall fall to take no

day of September, 1964, will incor a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and he subject to a presecution for three times the amount or said tax. In accordance with the provisions of the 20th section of the All payments are required to be made in Treasury Notes,

under authority of the United States, or in notes of Banks organized nuder the act to provide a National Corrency, known as National Banks, NO PURTHER NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN.

JESPER BARGING.

No. lot CHESKUT Street.

FINANCIAL. FREDR. STEEB & CO.

> BANKERS, No. 30 B. THIRD STREET,

BUT AND RELL GOLD, WILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

> STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [mhl4

STOCKS AND SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD, SILVER AND BANK NOTES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

No. 160 S. THIRD STREET. QUEEN OF BEAUTY, WHITE VIRGIN C. Wax of Antilles is the most perfect preparation of the age. By benefitying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. He made from pure White Wax, hence the attractionary qualities for preserving the skin, making it cit, amouth, talt, and transparent. It curse chapted sands or the removes pumples, se. Price 30 and 50 cents familiarities of the preserving the skin, making it can show the preserving the skin, making it can show the preserving the skin transfer of the skin transfer of the preserving the skin transfer of the skin trans

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND If to gain admiring eyes; if to cause invidious sighs;

If to have a host of friends; If for vice to make amends;
If with high-born blood to west;
If a marbic stone when dead—WEALTE! If to live threescore and ten, Wishing ite as long again; If to live a life of peace; It to the and go to grease—Hearw! If you wish a life of pleasures; If you value this world's treasures; If avery comfoit you would see, Take my advice, and wish all three.

Then, having Health, Wealth, and Heauty, You'll be prepared for every duty. By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MAIRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by averyone. Sold by Housellers generally and at the Doctor's office, No. 410 SPRUCE STREET; price 28 and 4f

SAMARITAN CURE.

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A certain cive for all forms of Veneral Diseases. Used a the Encodent Beophysical and the armies throughout furthe and America.

This preparation has no equal as an eradicator of this form of disease, and strengthens the constitution generally. It will cure all Salves. Spain, Vimples, Tolters, or any propolous, no macter from what cause or how bug stand-

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PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AN SORRISTOWN HALLSOAD,
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H. K. SMUTH. Ceneral Superirtendent. Depot, NINTH and CHRES Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,—
FOR RETHLESIEM, HOTLESTOWN, RASTON,
MAUCH CHUNK, HAZLETON, WHERESIARE, and
WILLIAMSPUIT.

SUMMER ARHANIEMENT.

On and after MONIAY, June 15, 1884, Tassenger Trains
will leave the New Depot, Tillido Birset, above Thempson street, Fhiladeighia, daily (Sundays excepted), as
follows:

and street, Philadelphia, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows in the control of the control of

NEW RAILROAD LINE NORTH.

PAR A I I. ROAD LINE NORTH.

PHILODELPHA TO BROOKEYN.

THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

FARE S.

EXCURSION THREETS \$2. GOOD FOR THREE DATS.
On and after MONDAY. Among \$1, 1864, trains will leave
feet of VINE Street, Philodelphila, every morning at \$4.
M. (Sundays 2) expted), thence by the Camidon and AlMothe and Rathau and belaware flay Railroads to FortMonmenth, and by the commodition greating Jease Hoyt,
to feet of Atlantic street, Brooklyin; resuring, leave Atlantic Street What's every day (Sundays excepted), at 11

A. M. A.M., Travelers to the city of New York are notified and to apply for passage by this line, the State of New Longy having armited to the Canden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passeagers and feelent between the cities of Philadelphia and New York. 1929-11 W. F. CHIFFITTH, General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADBLPHIA
RAILBOAD, VIA MEDIA,
S. RING ARRANGEMENT,
On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the Frains will heave at follows:—
Leave Philadelphia from the Depol, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and Stalls ET Streets, S.A. M., 1105 A. M., 225
P. M., 130 P. M., 1445 P. M.
Thiladelphia Depot channed from Eightfenth and
MARKET Streets to THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET
Streets to THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET MARKET Streets to THERTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets.
Leave West Obester, from the Depot on East MARKET Streets of A. M., 745-A. M., 11 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 45-P. M.
The cars of the West Philadelphia Passenger Rallway-Company (Market atmost will college Passengers to and from the Philadelphia Depot.

Leave Philadelphia at 8 30 A. M. and 250 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 8 A. M. and 450 P. M.
Tains leaving Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and 450 P. M., connect with trains on the Philadelphia and Ralifmore Central Rallwood for Oxford and distrimentation of the Philadelphia and Rallfood for Oxford and distrimentation points.

[185-11] HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES .-

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—
Commercing THURSDAY, September 1, 1804, from
Walnut Street Whar?

FOR CAPP MAY.

FOR Raiven and Bridgeton, 84.9.A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Glassbero, at 2 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 4 P. M.
For Glassbero, at 2 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 4 P. M.
For Glassbero, 8.0., at 9 and 2 M. 3, 4, and 6 P. M.
For Glassbero, 8.0., at 9 A. M., 12 M., 8, 4, and 6 P. M.
ESTULINIST THANS LEAVE
Cape May 24 6 and 21 5 A. M.
Milville at 80 A. M., and 1 10 P. M.
Salcin at 6 A. M., and 1 18 P. M.
Glassboro at 6 1 A. M., 12 P. M.
Glassboro at 7 10 and 9 17 A. M., 723, and 2 60, P. M.
Woodbury at 7, 7 40 and 3 47 A. M., and 2 50, and 8 20, P. M.

Office, No. 5 WALNUT Street, will call for and deliver Burgege, and attent to all the much brackets of Express burness. A special nessenger arcompanies each train. J. VAN RENSSELAER, READING

RAILROAD.

FROM PHILADEL-HIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUS-QUEBANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEY, MORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave the Company's Depot, at THETEENTH and
CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following heart — MORNING MAIL.

At 8.15 A. M., for Reading, Lebrata, Lifta. Columbia. Harratburg, Phitaville, Piongrove. Tamaqua, Sunbury, Wilkinspert, Emitra, Rochester, Ningara Pallis, Buffalo, Alicatow, Wirkebarro, Plinton, York, Carliele, Chamberthury, Hegerstown, 4c.

The train conners at HEADING with East Pennsylvania Radicol trains for Abentown, &c., the feeding and Columbia Radicol for Ephreia, Litta, and Columbia, and with the Lebuson Vaile pirain for Harrisburg, &c., at P9RT CLINTON with Cataviesa Radical trains for Wilkersarre, Williamspert, Lock Haven, Eimira, &c., at HARRISBURG with "Northern Central." "Cumberland Vailey," and "Pethyrhill and Susquichaena" trains for Morthumberland, Williamspert, Tora, thombershory, Pinegrove, &c. AFFERNON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 120 P. M. for Reading, Cottaville, Pinegrove, Burrisburg, &c., connecting at Harrisburg with Fennsylvania Central trains for Finishurg, Scribunderland, Chinira, &c., and at Port Climbio with Catawing, Reinroad trains for Millamsport, Emira, Rufalo, &c.

BEADING ACCOMMODATION.

Relived trains for Million, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffale, &c.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at c. 00. A. M., etosping at all way stations, arriving in Philadelphia in 2700 5. M.

Reduring at c. 00. P. M., etosping at all way stations, arriving in Philadelphia in 2700 5. M.

Reduring at 800 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia is as Marriving in Philadelphia at 1.5.

Trains for Philadelphia is as Harrisburg at 8. A. M., and Pottaville at 9. D. A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 1.5.

P. M. Affencon trains issue Harrisburg at 2. F. M.

Pottaville at 250 P. S., arriving in Philadelphia at 7. M.

Mughes Usins, with a possenger car attached, leav. Philadelphia at 1. P. M. for fleading and all way stations, eave 8. acting at 12. Deon, and Bowningtown at 1750 P.

M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run indiv. Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains base Potaville at 7.50 A. M., and Philadelphia at 1.5 P.

Passengers for Dewningtown and intermediate points take the 640 A. M., and 640 P. M. trains from Philadelphia returning trem Howningtown at 646 A. M., and 1216 incepts.

NYW YORK EXPERSE FOR PITTBRORG AND THE

Bare.

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Batus day. Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Research.

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Goeds of all descriptions descarded to all the above points, tions the Company's new Iredalt depot, BROAT and WILLOW Streets. FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphic aduly at 6 A. M., IP, M., and 6 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Part Clinton, and points beyond.

MAILS MAILS.

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 215 F. M.

1864. PHILADELPHIA AND 1864.

General Freight Agent, Falladelphia General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia JOSEPH D. POFFS, Seneral Manager, Williamspo